

Supply of Electricity to Huliya and other Villages, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk (Estimates).

Q.—655. Sri C. H. LINGADEVARU (Chiknaikanahalli).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

whether an estimate has been prepared for supplying electricity to the villages of Huliya, Kenkere, Godakere and Jayachamarajapura of Chiknaikanahalli Taluk, and the amount of the estimate ?

A.—Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture).

An estimate for Rs. 2,20,000 for the electrification of Huliya has been prepared. Another estimate for Rs. 5,16,000 has also been prepared for power supply to 96 Irrigation Pumping sets at Kamasamudra, Haralakatte, Jayachamarajapura, Madalu, Doddametukurke and Panchanahally.

No estimate in respect of Kenkere and Godakere has been prepared.

Sri K. S. Aswathayya of Chintamani (Disposal of Petition for disqualifying from Membership of Municipality.)

Q.—675. Sri M. C. ANJANEYA REDDY (Chintamani).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether a petition was presented over a year ago by one A. C. Chikka-veerabhadrapa of Chintamani to the Deputy Commissioner, requesting him to disqualify one K. S. Aswathayya, a Municipal Councillor of Chintamani Town Municipality on the ground that he has incurred disqualification caused by his action in filing a suit against the said Municipality for damage and defamation ;

(b) whether the petition has been disposed of ?

A.—Sri T. CHANNIAH (Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Keshavathi rivulet (Repairs of Banks.)

Q.—676. Sri M. C. ANJANEYA REDDY (Chintamani).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it has come to their notice that because of the increased floods in Keshavathi flowing at Chilakalanerpu Hobli, Chintamani Taluk, the banks constructed to support on either side have breached in several places and water of the said rivulet has rushed into the lands nearby thus causing heavy loss to the raiyats there;

(b) whether they are contemplating to compensate the loss sustained by the raiyats due to the fact that their lands have been made unfit for cultivation by the spread of sand over their lands caused by rush of waters ;

(c) the steps taken for immediately repairing the banks so breached ?

A.—Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—

(a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the reply to (a).

Discussion on Question No. 153 re Tenders called for sale of Sandalwood.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri N. C. Nagaiah Reddy has requested permission to raise a discussion on the subject matter of question No. 153 included in the first day's list of questions and answers. The question relates to the tenders called for the sale of sandalwood. Under rule 39 (3), I hold that the matter is of sufficient public importance. It will be taken up on Friday, the 12th March 1954 at the conclusion of business for the day.

Now general discussion on the Budget will take place.

BUDGET FOR 1954-55—GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been my misfortune to offer adverse remarks

regarding the Budget ever since the popular Ministry assumed office. Though I have been longing ardently to get an opportunity to compliment them.....

SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—You can avert the misfortune by withdrawing from the Opposition and ceasing to make adverse remarks.

MR. SPEAKER.—You have begun to disturb him already!

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is my dearest wish, and I always long to congratulate the Government on their achievements. But I have been meeting with increased disappointments every year. I do not know when I will have that happy day when I can shower my compliments on the Government and on the organisation which has shouldered the responsibility of the administration. Sir, every year brings in a number of seasons. We have the Summer season, we have the Winter, we have the Spring and we have the Rainy season. To this, we must add another season and that is the Budget Season. Normally all the seasons bring in joy or sorrow and we welcome them according to their merits. But, there is one season which people have begun to shun and pray that that season never comes and that is the Budget Season. As the Budget Season approaches people begin to shudder and attain a certain amount of nervous tension due to their anxiety as to what the new budget has in store for them. Every Budget brings nothing but despair and frustration. What is more, this season brings an epidemic of taxation. This has been the characteristic of the Budget Season and during the last three or four years it has brought no comfort, no solace, no relief but a series of the epidemic of taxes. That is why I said people become nervous, merchants become nervous and raiyats become nervous when the Budget Season approaches.

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—You do not become nervous!

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Including myself; I am also a raiyat. Sir, there was a time when people were looking forward eagerly to the introduction of the Budget because they were certain that it would bring them some

relief, comfort and amenities and some new measure which made people happy. But now what is it that the Budget brings? Nothing but despair, hardship, privation calculated to undo economy in the State. Sir, this epidemic of taxation commences and takes its origin from Delhi. A number of taxes are let loose there on the people without considering the taxable capacity of the people or their economic condition. As we know, this year a number of taxes have been imposed both direct and indirect, including taxes on footwear, duty on soap, washing soap, cement and other taxes which I do not remember. These measures give a rude shock to the entire nation, to all classes of people, paralysing the industry and business. Then, that epidemic spreads from the Centre to the Provinces. Before the people could recover from the effects of the shock they had as a result of the taxation measure from the Centre, our Chief Minister, who is also the Finance Minister, on the 6th March imparted another electric shock, a shock of greater intensity, by announcing a series of taxes unheard of in the history of Mysore. Again, Sir, this epidemic in its turn will spread from State Governments to the Local Bodies and the Municipalities. As I said once, an Indian citizen is very vulnerable and he is exposed to the dangers of taxation from three sources—the Centre, the Province and the Local Bodies. So, when the Centre and the Provincial Governments have taken their toll, the Local bodies and Municipalities which are in a similar position, will levy their own taxes. That is why I call this an epidemic of taxation and the example set by the Centre is being loyally followed by the State Governments and the Local Bodies. Sir, the people who are the victims of taxation are the same throughout. It is not as though that different people are taxed by Delhi and different people by the Provinces and different people by the Local Bodies. It is the same Indian citizen who has to pay the taxes to the Centre, to the Provinces and to the Local Bodies. We can imagine their plight. Sir, there are other epidemics also like cholera and plague but there is a

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cure for those epidemics. There are preventive and remedial methods which can counteract them. But there does not seem to be any cure at all and no preventive measure, to prevent the epidemic of taxes because it appears under the guise of democracy by an autocratic Government backed by a brute majority who disregard the will of the people and who have not honoured their pledges which they gave to the people and who are acting directly against their own conscience. And we have to pay the penalty for their omissions and commissions, for the sins of the ruling party, for their misdeeds and for their misrule ever since they assumed office. Sir, the Chief Minister, in the very first sentence of his speech, said that we are fortunate this year, that we are blessed with plenty of rain. Why should he not also add that this year has also brought a downpour of taxes? Anyhow, Sir, we have to suffer as a result of misrule and maladministration of the party in power to which I will refer later on. But, let me place before you the number of taxes that have been imposed on the people ever since the democratic Government took office, I have prepared a list of the taxes levied from year to year. Perhaps this is not exhaustive. I will give you a list of taxes levied since 1948—Sales-tax, surcharge on electricity by 10 per cent, raising the rate of heating circuit, increase of registration fee, levy of betting tax to 12½ per cent and subsequently raising the betting tax to 25 per cent, taxes on lotteries and competitions, tax on cinema shows and cinema seats, raising the vehicle tax from 28 rupees to Rs. 48 or Rs. 60 and for a second time raising it to Rs. 120, raising the tax on buses and lorries, raising the seating tax in buses, levy of tax on petrol at 0-4--0 and then again for a second time increasing the petrol tax from 0-4--0 to 0-6--0, levy of duty on cloth, levy of excise duty on tobacco and cigarette—that is why my cigarette cost has gone up to.....

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—You can accept the luxury of it.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I have taken to beedi. (*Laughter.*)

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—That shows his patriotism in transferring his loyalty from cigarette to beedi. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. SPEAKER.—You must thank him, for he is giving encouragement to the cottage industry.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Enhancement of duty on sugar and matches, enhancement of education cess, enhancement of income-tax, sugarcane cess. Sir, there may be more which have escaped my memory. Increase of stamp duty is another. Sir, these 20 items of taxes and duties were imposed by the Popular Government, the so-called Popular Government, during the period from 1948 to 1953.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Why don't you list the amenities given by the Popular Government?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—You do it.

My friend harps a good deal on amenities. Very soon I am going to prick his bloated belly! (*Laughter.*) Every year this has been the feature of Budget and contains no amenities to the people, no relief but taxation measures. That is why some people were telling me: 'Why don't you ask the Government to introduce the Budget at least once in three years, instead of making it an annual feature?' If it is an annual feature, you impart shocks every year. At least for a period of three years the people could live happily and tranquilly. That is a suggestion which I am making seriously.

The list I have given is local taxes and we must add to this the taxes from the Centre. Many taxes have been levied by the Centre—as tax on cement, soap, washing soap, tax on headwear...

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—Not headwear; footwear.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Tax on footwear and various other taxes. Last time I divided the administration of the State into three periods—the period of peace and prosperity prior to 1919 and from the year 1949 to 1952—period of wild extravagance wherein

all the money was depleted and which is the cause of this deficit and from 1952 onwards under Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, a period of wild and indiscriminate taxation. I congratulate myself on my foresight and I am sure even the members from the opposite side will give credence to what I have said.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Chennagiri).—At least privately they do.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Prior to 1947 you don't find a single measure of taxation imposed on the people of the State.

(A Voice : There was no necessity.)

On the other hand, you will find that all big and monumental works in the State, and all irrigation works and buildings were constructed and carried out prior to 1947. The Congress took office in the year 1947 and they were guided by wild enthusiasm to do good to the people and from 1947 to 1952 their enthusiasm involved them in financial difficulties as they did not know how to spend the money and the financial policy to be adopted with the result that the entire reserves were depleted and the Budget became a hopelessly deficit budget. I remember quite well that in the year 1948 alone the Budget became a deficit one, which was made up by drawing from the reserves. There were substantial reserves at that time. I have been of protesting ever since that this policy drawing from the reserves is unsound. Reserves are meant for capital works. Deficits have to be made up through other sources. So I condemned that policy but the then Government did not agree with me. It is true, to meet a casual deficit money can be drawn from the reserves, but not always and every year. Again, in the second year deficit was great and again that deficit was made up from the reserves. A second time I protested and protested in vain. But all the time it was being asserted that the finances were intrinsically sound.

If you permit me, I would like to read some sentences from my speech and also from the speeches of Government Members. It was mentioned in the Rajpramukh's Address in 1950 :

“ My Government have kept in view the vital aspect of sound budgeting, namely to keep the normal expenditure within the limits of normal revenue.”

I did not agree with this statement. I said you have not kept the expenditure within the income, you have drawn it from the reserves and whatever is drawn from the reserves should be excluded and hence it is a hopelessly deficit budget. This is what I have said at that time :

“ In my opinion by studying the budgets of the last one or two years—I do not know what the future budget would be, we have not been taken into confidence—this statement is not correct, because the normal expenditure has developed beyond the normal income and I do not know where we will be after some time.”

And again they have said that they have also given their most earnest thought to the ways and means position to finance development programmes, which involve appreciable outlay.

I have said :

“ What is the financial policy ? We know, whether the budget is before us or not, that the finances of our State are tottering. There must be some miracle or we must get some *Vai-bhan* or Kubera to help us. They must lay before this House their financial policy, explaining how they are going to balance the budget and find the necessary resources. We do not find anything on this important matter.”

This is what I have said. In the course of the budget speech in the same year, the then Minister for Finance has said :

“ I have placed the position of Mysore finances before the House without any embellishments. There is no reason, in my humble opinion, for anyone to be over-optimistic or unduly pessimistic. Intrinsically our finances are sound.”

(Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

Again I have protested that the statement is wrong, that the finances are not sound and that he is giving a misleading information. Subsequent events have amply proved my contention. Subsequently, in the year 1951—at least I thought in the next year they would take a lesson from the financial position; still they repeated the same mistake—in the year 1951 the Rajpramukh's speech contains these words:

“But I may say in advance that my Government feel satisfied that the financial position of the State is intrinsically sound and that, while not departing from well recognised principles of public finance, they are at the same time boldly facing difficulties. My Government's policy for economic development is intended first and foremost, to conform, in as large a measure as circumstances warrant, to the ‘Directive Principles of State Policy’...”

This is my observation to this statement :

“The budget now shows a deficit which is not so much as it was in the previous year. But still the deficit is to the extent of 55 lakhs. The deficit will have a great reaction on the country. I may point out from the previous speeches I have made that the Mysore Government as well as the Central Government will have to resort to fresh items of taxation. If so, the people will be burdened with more and more taxes, both direct and indirect. I shall point out that this has been amply borne out to be a fact. As the result of the deficit not only the Central Government will have to go in for fresh taxation but also this Government. We have to face a number of indirect taxation proposals. Now, practically, I must say that people in the State are subject to taxation from three sources.

1-30. P.M.

First of all by the Central Government, secondly by our own

Government and thirdly by the local bodies and between these the position of the people has become very precarious. When this Government came into power, people least expected that there would be any fresh item of taxation; they expected that they would get substantial relief. The Chief Minister, in the year 1948, went to the extent of promising that there would be a reduction in the land revenue also. (*On the other hand quite the contrary is happening*). A number of taxes have been levied till now. For example, the indirect tax on motor spirit, taxes on cloth, enhanced taxes on matches, sugar, tobacco.”

So, Sir, by this time all the reserves had vanished. No amount was available to cover the deficit. Now, I will come to the present times. When Sri Dasappa left the office he showed a deficit budget and also gave a parting advice to the new Ministers as follows :

“There is a great demand from the public for increased development in nation-building departments and it obviously means readiness to take responsibility for the corresponding increase in the revenue. With the best of will in the world, it may not be possible to fill up the big hole created in the budget by the large shrinkage in the food subsidy. While the future may not be all too rosy, there is no cause to anticipate a disquieting position, provided our expenditure is kept under control and the adventitious drain on the finances by way of loss of subsidy is made up by resources from outside the General Revenues.

“Some of the new schemes which have to be financed from Revenue could be implemented only by recourse to fresh taxation after wiping out the Revenue deficit and making good the losses on Food operations. These are matters outside the scope of

interim budget and have to be tackled by the new Government."

This is the parting advice he has given by asking the new Government to levy fresh taxes. This was the first time he admitted that it was a deficit budget, though all the while he was saying that the finances were sound and "intrinsically sound." It was a thoroughly misleading statement to the public giving a wrong and distorted version of the financial position. Shall I call it a deception practised on themselves or on the people? Now, Sir, when the new Ministry took office they would have followed the same policy of covering the deficit by drawing from the Reserves. But unfortunately no reserve fund was available. So, it was admitted for the first time in the Rajpramukh's Address in 1952:

"My Government have assumed office under very difficult circumstances. They are now faced with a big budget deficit."

The deficit was to the extent of one crore. This was a plain admission. I have traced the history of the deficit Budget. The deficit during the first year 1952-53 was one crore, though at that time I pointed out it was much more; again during the year 1953-54 it was one crore and fifty lakhs but according to the revised estimates it was more than 2½ crores. This year a deficit of 3 crores and 9 lakhs has been shown. It was the policy of utilising the reserves and funds that has landed the Government in such a pitiable plight and this year our deficit is 309 lakhs—really an alarming figure which has necessitated fresh taxation. I may state, Sir, these taxes are only the beginning and not the end. Supposing we submit ourselves to the taxes, will they put an end to the country's deficit? Let me give you the picture of what our future liabilities will be a few years hence. Granting that these taxes are imposed according to the Chief Minister, the revenue is one crore. That means to say one crore deficit will be wiped out and still there is a further deficit of

of two crores and 9 lakhs. Added to this, there are other liabilities. He has announced to raise a loan of Rs. 3 crores and we have to provide interest and sinking fund to cover the loan that has already been provided. Under the Five-year Plan, we are asked to find out resources by fresh taxation to the extent of Rs. 9 crores. So, we have to levy taxes on the people to the extent of another 9 crores. The net result will be that the Government have to find out ways and means to meet a deficit of nearly Rs. 10 crores, a few years hence. Is not this disastrous? How is this going to be implemented? Let the Finance Minister just picture to himself what the picture will be after two or three years and what measures he is going to adopt.

Sir, the deficit of Rs. 309 lakhs includes Rs. 41 lakhs as a result of merger of Bellary with Mysore. It is true we all welcomed Bellary and we are glad that seven taluks from the District of Bellary have come to us. But what I deplore is this. At the time of merger, prior to merger and after the merger, the Government lacked vigilance; they did not take the necessary precautions which they ought to have taken. Secondly, Sir, I must state frankly that Mysore was not treated fairly both by the Centre and by the neighbouring Governments. The deficit of Rs. 41 lakhs is only on approximate estimate according to the Chief Minister but in my opinion, it may be even more including the provision you have made towards loans. Again, Sir, there is this additional liability of nearly Rs. 7 crores or even more which has not yet been allocated and the Government ought to have taken steps by this time to ascertain our share of the public loan and the additional liability. It was the duty of the Government to ascertain beforehand as to what the extra commitment, burden and liability would be on the State, and they did not take the needed steps. Again, Sir, I have to state that the Centre has also not treated the State properly. It was the unanimous desire of this House that the entire district of Bellary as an economic unit must be transferred to Mysore. This was not heeded to.

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The rich taluks were transferred to Andhra and the deficit taluks were transferred to Mysore. We were asked to shoulder the burden. Again, Sir, the neighbouring Governments also were not very prompt in helping. They have not yet taken steps to allocate the assets. We know our liabilities approximately; but we do not know what our assets are. Till now there is no division. Government are lethargic and they are simply keeping quiet. While they have made a provision for all the liabilities, they are not sure of what the assets are. The Chief Minister says that he has provided Rs. 20 lakhs to meet the interest charges on the loan. He is not sure as to what the share of the Mysore State is so far as the public assets are concerned. Again, Sir, the neighbouring Governments were not fair to us because soon after integration or merger, they transferred many valuable properties, machinery and other things without consulting us. I referred to this last time alone and I do not know what steps have been taken by the Chief Minister. Further, Sir, there was an announcement or confession by the Chief Minister that on the day of merger, all the treasuries in Bellary District were empty. I want to ask the Government why they did not take necessary precautions. Why did they not maintain proper accounts. So we have suffered in every way and we are now asked to shoulder all this responsibility and we have to do it. So far as the Thungabhadra project is concerned, the Centre has taken a very highly prejudicial view. They have appointed a Board in which Mysore has no effective voice. Leave alone that. When we are contributing half the cost towards construction of the project, if you take the establishment and staff into consideration, you will find there are very few Mysoreans there. The entire staff, the engineering staff and ministerial staff are all outsiders and non-Mysoreans. Sir, even now it is not late to rectify all these matters. And I take it that this division of Bellary has created endless trouble. I have come to know that the

Andhra friends have made it a point to hold their anti-Mysore meetings in the territory that is now part of Mysore. This I must say is not in consonance with the principles of democracy. This will have to be condemned. They cannot come and create disaffection against our own Government and create trouble while there is remedy open to them under the Constitution. They cannot set up satyagraha and any other unlawful methods and I feel it is the duty of the Government to take necessary steps from now alone. Apart from that, I am glad that the merger of Bellary has taught us lessons as to how we should conduct ourselves and what should be our policy and what steps we must take when the bigger question of Akhila Karnataka is taken up. I do not want that the Government should keep quiet and wait for the announcement from the Centre. There are matters which should be examined from now alone. Sir, the Chief Minister was kind enough to invite me to visit parts of Karnataka. The President of the K. P. C. C. also invited me to visit the areas. I had the privilege and occasion to go round places in north Karnataka; and it is my duty to place before you whatever I have felt and whatever I have seen. It is true, Sir, that there is enthusiasm throughout Karnataka to join Mysore; their enthusiasm to join Mysore is so much that I am inclined to call it ಅಗ್ನಿ ಭಯಂಕರ. The reception they gave to the Chief Minister was very enthusiastic and they all unanimously express that they wanted to join Mysore and that they want to merge themselves in Mysore. They have made the Karnataka issue a spiritual one and worship Karnataka Matha and pray daily. I have got one or two stanzas which I would like to read for the benefit of the House with the permission of the Chair.

ಓ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಹಾಕಾಳಿ, ಚಂಡಿ ಚಾಮುಂಡೇಶ್ವರಿಯೆ !
ಮಹಿಷ ಮರ್ದಿನಿಯೆ, ರಾಜರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿಯೆ !
ಬರಿ ಮೈಸೂರ ಕುಲದೇವಿ ನೀನಲ್ಲ ತಾಯಿ !
ನಮಸ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರದೇವಿ ನೀ !

.....
ಹೀಗೆಯೇ

ಓ ತಾಯಿ ಭಾರತಾಂಬೆ ಪರಾಶಕ್ತಿ !
.....

ತಾಯಿ ಭುವನೇಶ್ವರಿಯೇ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಹಾಶಕ್ತಿ !

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ಓ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಹೇಶ್ವರಿಯೆ !

ವಾತಾಪಿ ಪುರವಾಸಿನೇ ತಾಯಿ ಬನಶಂಕರಿಯೆ !

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ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಹಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ, ತಾಯಿ ರೇಣುಕೆ !

.....

ಓ ಮಹಾ ಸರಸ್ವತಿಯೆ, ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಶಾರದೆಯೆ !

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They have made it practically a religious issue and it is not a surprise, because their desire to separate from Bombay is natural on account of the way they have been treated. If you go and tour through that area, you will find that the entire area has been completely neglected and see nothing but absolute negligence on the part of the Bombay Government. Even big cities like Belgaum and Hubli have no water supply. Well, Sir, we went as far as Gadag and Bijapur and I could not find even a single tank, though there are many rivers like Krishna Malaprabha and Ghataprabha. If these rivers had been harnessed the entire food problem in that area would have been solved. This entire area has been neglected and the people living there are perfectly justified in asking to be separated from Bombay and be merged into Mysore. They made representations to the Chief Minister. They expressed great confidence in the Chief Minister and appreciated his first announcement at Nanal Nagar. They were so enthusiastic that they said that the Chief Minister should be the first Chief Minister of Akhila Karnataka. At the same time, Sir, a Boundary Commission has been appointed to reorganise the boundaries of the States. Taking the cue from Bellary merger, the Government must take necessary precautionary measures and necessary steps to see that there is no recurrence of what happened. For example, Sir, in the process of forming Akhila Karnataka, if the rich districts of Mangalore, North Canara and Belgaum are excluded and they ask us to shoulder the responsibility of deficit Bijapur and Dharwar districts. I may not agree. Again it is necessary that the Chief Minister from now alone takes steps to ascertain the financial position

of each district to be merged. Supposing if all the districts are deficit like Bellary and we are asked to bear the burden of shouldering all these deficit areas, what will be the position of the State of Mysore? It is true that in course of time this entire area may be developed. But what about the difficulties in the interim period? The Government did wrong when they took over Bellary. They ought to have asked the Centre: 'Well there is this deficit. Help us in running the Government by giving subsidy'. The Central Government should have come to our aid and given the necessary aid. No such thing was done. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to envisage from now alone as to what would be the actual financial position by the formation of Akhila Karnataka and take necessary steps. The deficit may come to three or four crores, which, if added on to our present liability, where will our State be?

The States' Re-organisation Committee will be visiting our State and will be hearing various views. It is quite necessary that this House offers—rather thinks over this matter from now alone, discusses the subject and gives its considered view. I do not want the same situation to occur as it happened; last time we were asked to give our views after a decision was taken by the Central Government. The Central Government wanted us to accept and we accepted. I do not want that such a thing should happen now. This House must be consulted and our views must be offered beforehand. Our views must be placed before that Committee for them to come to a conclusion. With this view, I humbly suggest one thing—to appoint a Committee of this level now alone. Let that Committee go round, and collect all statistics, study the entire area and give an opinion. Let that opinion be furnished to this House. By the time the Centre takes a decision, let us give our views. So far as my own opinion is concerned, I think Akhila Karnataka is a matter which has to be considered very sympathetically. At the same time, let our minds be open and let us consider the larger issue. The population of Akhila Karnataka will

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not be very large. But I am concerned with the administrative convenience and the financial consequences as a result of the formation of Akhila Karnataka. The administration should not be paralysed. It should be in a position to carry on its new duties effectively. A new principle has to be laid down. On the formation of Akhila Karnataka the Central Government should give us an assurance that they will come to our aid. This entire area has to be developed from A to Z. There is not even a single tank. What about the cost of the development work? Even if we devote all our resources to Akhila Karnataka, it will not be enough. We must take an assurance from the Central Government that we must receive subsidy from them. It is our duty to envisage and find out the financial implications that will occur and what steps should be taken. I think this is a matter in which the Chief Minister should not delay, but should consider this immediately.

Sir, again coming to the Budget.....

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIA.—Do not come.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—What am I to do? You have glued me to the Budget. I said the deficit is a result of the wrong financial policy adopted by the Government. Let us take the revenue side. As a result of your policy, resources of the State were depleted and the expenditure soared high. Among the resources, I can point out three important factors which have depleted your resources and for which you are directly responsible.

The first is Gold Duty. Prior to 1948, we were getting a handsome revenue every year from Gold Duty levied on the Kolar Mining Company. But suddenly a Bill was introduced in 1949. We protested and I remember I prayed humbly: 'Do not take away that enabling clause and give them instead any concession you want'. But it was voted by the then majority and overnight that Gold Duty Act was repealed. The then Finance Minister assured us that under the new agreement—I am sorry I have not got a copy of the proceedings—will bring in more revenue. But what is our experience?

I learn from the speech of the Chief Minister that the Government is not getting any revenue at all, and that he is thinking of getting additional revenue from this source. I do not know how it is possible. However, I am glad that he has appointed a committee to go into the question. I am glad and happy, though at that time I was criticised for opposing, my stand has been vindicated, and whatever I stated then has turned out true; my suggestions and views have been held to be true. This is an example that the Opposition opposes not for the sake of mere opposition but opposes to give correct advice and guidance. It is left to the Government to accept it or not. That is one way how revenue is depleted. The second one is the integration of finances with the Centre.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Mysore City—North).—Will you kindly give us the figure—what would be the duty at the present rate of gold? You will not get a single pie if the price falls below Rs. 100.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I wish I had a copy of the Gold Duty Act. It provides like this. For every ounce, a basic price of Rs. 100 was allowed. For every ounce and not one tola—it is one ounce. For $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas, a basic rate of one hundred rupees was allowed to the Mining Company. Anything above that has to be apportioned between the Government and the Company at three to one ratio. It is not one tola but one ounce. You are mistaken. I was present when that Bill was passed and I was also present when it was abolished. Now, the price of gold is Rs. 80 per tola and it will come to Rs. 200 per ounce. For the second hundred rupees, we are to get our share.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Give us the figures.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—For every hundred rupees, there was a share to the Government. Another thing that I want to mention is, the agreement specifically provides that the Mining Companies must undertake development of mines and they must work out low grade ore. Are they doing it? My information is, they have been working only high

grade ore. Then, Sir, it is a point to ascertain how much the Company has spent on their officers and staff. We are not getting any return though Mysore is called the land of gold. I deplore the hasty action of the Government at that time. Can the people who were in the previous Government or in the present one tell me in what way the change has helped? It is, as I said, a direct hit to the State and not in the interest of the State.

2 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Anyhow, the Government have constituted a special committee.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Yes, Sir, they have. The Chief Minister has announced it.

Secondly, Sir, we have lost by the integration of the State finance with the Centre. Everybody knows it. All our elastic revenue sources were given to the Centre and we are getting only 3 crores and 80 lakhs. We all protested, but in vain. We said it was an unwise policy and the State would lose and lose considerably. But, it was not listened to. They said the Centre would help us and give us a good sum of grant. Sir, for 10 crores nearly, we are getting only 380 lakhs. Of course, they say that they would give us a share in income-tax, but that would be very small.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Is there any part of India which has not been financially integrated with the Centre? Would it be in the interest of India to keep ourselves separate and aloof?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—My question is this. For the revenue that we contribute which is nearly 11 crores, we are getting only 380 lakhs. I said, the proportion allotted is very inadequate. Only the revenue at the time of integration was taken into consideration. Since then the Centre have enhanced the rate of duties and we are entitled to have a share in the enhanced revenue. Now it is impossible to abrogate integration. I put forward the same view when I was invited by the Taxation Enquiry Commission and I believe that Government also took a similar view. When the revenue has

increased, you must get a share from all these new taxes.

Then, Sir, prohibition. I am not going to deal with this at length, but I would say that by prohibition we have suffered great loss of revenue. No amount of argument would convince the Government because they are guided by mere ideology and sentiment. Let them please send for the Report of the Rama Murthy Committee. They are not irresponsible persons; they are also patriots. Let our Government study that report and see how the matter can be improved. Sir, we are all anxious that this drink evil must go. But how it must be eradicated is the point. Some say by control it can be done, some say by ration it can be done. The end is important and not the means. From the Chief Minister's speech I find that they intend to make a token extension in one or two taluks and prohibit tapping of trees. This made me nervous because it may still further bring down the revenue of the State. As pointed by my friend, if they introduce prohibition throughout the State, at least we can flatter ourselves and boast that we have introduced them throughout the State whatever may be the result. But the very fact that you have introduced only in part shows that you are not sure of the success. This will not bring down the drink evil. We must adopt some other means. In this respect I would request the Chief Minister or the Excise Minister to study the steps taken and the steps to be taken to bring down drink in the country. This is a matter to be reconsidered, especially, in view of the fact that we are faced with financial disaster.

Sir, on the expenditure side, it is being increased recklessly, I should say, without taking into consideration the revenue resources. This, I have been saying from the beginning and even after you came into office you have not taken any effective steps to bring down the expenditure. Under Land Revenue expenditure is going up, it is 111 lakhs now as against 93 lakhs in 1952-53. Under General Administration the expenditure was 74 lakhs in 1952-53; now it is 96 lakhs.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Bellary included ?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—No. Bellary added, it would be 100 lakhs. Police, it was 105 lakhs, now it is 107 lakhs and Bellary added it is 119 lakhs. Agricultural Department, it was 47 lakhs and now it is 56 lakhs. Sir, this is a curious department which has taken a good deal of money. When we were in office, I think, we were spending only 8 lakhs. Now, it has gone up to 56 lakhs, thanks to Sri T. Mariappa. When the Chief Minister came to office, he announced that he would effect retrenchment and had almost effected retrenchment to the extent of 30 lakhs. But we find that he has increased the expenditure in various departments. Sir, it may be argued that the amount is being spent on nation building departments. I agree. We are all anxious to spend as much amount as possible on the nation building departments. But, while being anxious to do so, we must also know our own limitations. Our enthusiasm, our zeal to provide these facilities must not land us in trouble. If our resources permit, let us by all means do it. Otherwise let us adjust ourselves according to our means. So, you may provide substantial amount for the first year. So, let the progress be slow but steady. If not, the story of the hare and the tortoise will repeat. We find that for the last three years no primary schools are sanctioned, no middle schools and very few hospitals. You are incurring expenditure of nearly Rs. 10 crores, but with what result ? Take Education for which the Government have been spending Rs. 3,60,00,000. You may compliment yourselves on providing such a big amount. But you must also admit that it is not the quantity but quality that matters. If you had taken up a scheme of consolidation instead of expansion, I think our money would have been spent more usefully. There are thousands of schools with single teachers, thousands of high schools and middle schools with no building, with no equipment, with no laboratory, with no furniture, etc. School buildings are ill-ventilated. That

is the state of affairs. We take pride that we have got about 6,000 primary schools, 500 middle schools and 500 new type middle schools. Let anybody come and visit those schools. He will condemn wholesale our educational policy. I would have 10 good, well furnished, well staffed high schools in the State rather than 120 ill-equipped and cheap high schools where our children are spoilt. That is the result and that is the policy you are adopting.

Similarly medical institutions. A large amount has been spent on them. The corresponding benefit is little compared to the amount spent. When a friend of mine tabled a question, Government had to admit that many institutions are without doctors and without nurses. Whatever amount has been spent is not properly and usefully spent. A time has come when we have to cry a halt to this state of affairs.

On the expenditure side I must state that there is an increase not only under the head 'General Administration' but also you have increased the pay of the Public Service Commission, the pay of the Judges of the High Court. About this there was an interpellation from Sri M. V. Rama Rao. On the other day I was invited by the Law Association of Bangalore to be present at a tea party to the Chief Justice of India—Justice Mahajan. Justice Mahajan in his speech and in his concluding remarks—the Chief Justice of Mysore was sitting to his right and the Chief Minister was sitting to his left—said "I pray with folded hands that the two highest dignitaries in the State will make up their differences and help to carry on the administration of the State." This statement humiliated me a good deal. You can just imagine a statement coming from such a dignitary—what effect it will have on the morale of the public. We have also seen of late differences between the Executive and the High Court regarding the appointment of Munsiffs, the appointment of Judges, abolition of Courts and various other matters and we can safely presume that the Executive and the Judiciary are at loggerheads, which is—I don't say, disgraceful—which is, I say, humiliating state

of affairs so far as we are concerned. We are in democracy; we look to the two organs for safety and protection; we look to the Executive for our day to day comforts, for amenities and we look to the High Court for the protection of our rights and privileges and also to protect us against any indiscriminate act or anything that may be committed. What is this state of affairs and why did it happen? Is it because the Executive wanted to interfere with the affairs of the Judiciary or is it because the Judiciary wanted to interfere with the affairs of the Executive? This has been going on and it is a public talk throughout the State. People have lost confidence in the Executive. It is common talk that this has taken a partisan turn. I think this is very unsatisfactory. When there is so much of misunderstanding between the Executive and the Judiciary, I, as a common raiyat, do not feel safe. In fact, rumours are afloat, whether they are true or not, that each agency spies on the other, spies are employed by each to watch the movement of the other and this is being taken advantage of by interested persons. That is the rumour. This thing must go and this is no compliment at all either to the Chief Minister or to the Chief Justice of Mysore. When the two highest dignitaries behave like this, what surprise is there in two villagers or two factions quarrelling between themselves? They must set an example. I wish Justice Mahajan had made a detailed enquiry and submitted a report to the President. I deplore that when there is such a strong rumour this problem did not engage the attention of the Government of India. They should not keep quiet. Even now it is left to the President of the Indian Republic to institute necessary enquiry; he must hold an enquiry and see that both these organs come together, work harmoniously or whoever is at fault, let him take such steps as are necessary. This is a thing which I put before the House; this is humiliating state of affairs and it is not complimentary to Government, nor to the High Court. I hope this sad state of affairs will come to an end.

Sri P. R. RAMAIA (Basavangudi).—How can this House rectify it?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am representing my grievance to the President. We cannot rectify it. I appeal to the President of India to rectify it.

Another thing which has landed us in trouble is the Five-Year Plan. This is spoken of so highly. It is said that the Five-Year Plan would solve all problems; it is said the Five-Year Plan would solve unemployment, it would increase the earning capacity and the economic condition of man. Out of five years, three years have elapsed. I would like to know whether anything has been done during the course of these three years, which was not done prior to the introduction of the Plan. This Five-Year Plan, I must state, has been modelled on the pattern of the old 'Grow More Food' campaign which campaign involved the State in financial difficulties. We had to spend a lot of money on growing more food, but we have not succeeded and I find this 'Grow More Food' campaign was not confined to Mysore only but was launched throughout India. I find in yesterday's report that in spite of the money spent on 'Grow More Food' campaign, they are again getting rice from Burma at a cost of £ 43 per ton, which works out at the rate of Rs. 60 per palla, whereas the rate is Rs. 44, I think.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—It is a good bargain.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It was originally £ 50.

J. MOHAMED IMAM.—This Five-Year Plan also has not helped us like the 'Grow More Food' campaign or 'Vana Mahotsava' when a large number of trees are planted. We don't hear anything about 'Vana Mahotsava' now fortunately. I am not sure about the success of the Five-Year Plan so far as this State is concerned. So far as the Five-Year Plan applies to the State of Mysore, I can state the disadvantages and the difficulties under which we are labouring. We were asked to implement the Plan at a cost of Rs. 36 crores and we were asked, barring Rs. 8 crores grant that will be given, to find the rest of the amount ourselves.

(Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

We were asked to raise a loan of Rs. 8 crores, to levy fresh taxation to the extent of Rs. 8 crores, and to find to the extent of Rs. 4 crores from the normal revenues. This is impossible under the present circumstances as it is beyond our capacity. They have imposed burdens on us which we are incapable of bearing. So, we must admit that our development work we have done only with the help of the Centre's dole and grants; and as, put by the Chief Minister, we are depending now entirely on the Centre. Last year you remember when I said that the Mysore Government has become a pensioner of the Centre, some of you murmured. The Chief Minister has appreciated and corroborated what I have said that we are depending upon the Centre for finances. Anyhow, I am glad that he is taking a realistic view and giving a true picture of the finances of the State. So, the Five-Year Plan as it pertains to Mysore will bring us nothing but difficulties. It will be very difficult for us to retrieve ourselves from those difficulties for some time because to implement it, we have to resort to increased taxation which is beyond the capacity of the people of Mysore to bear. On the other hand, If it is left to Mysore, I would concentrate on one thing; for example I would concentrate on the development of industry in the whole State; industrial development is the first essential matter which has to be given preference. Sir, it was pointed out by the Prime Minister of India the other day that industrial development is quite necessary and that we should not depend on foreign nations for our strength and for our armaments. Let us develop within our country and let us stand on our own legs and this can be achieved only by the development of our industries. I perfectly agree with the Prime Minister that our country should not be dependent upon foreign countries for its requirements. We are all behind our Prime Minister when he says that industry must be improved and improved with a view to manufacture our own arms and not

depend upon the assistance of other countries. I take this opportunity to assure the Prime Minister on behalf of all the citizens of Mysore and also on behalf of all the Muslims of Mysore that we are solidly behind the Prime Minister and that we are loyal to him so far as his foreign policy is concerned.

Sir, the President of the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee, Sri H.K. Veeranna Gowdh has made some interesting speeches. He said that the Congress alone can deliver the goods. Second time he said that the achievements and improvements made by the Congress Governments are not visible; and a third time he says that the Congress has laid the foundation and that superstructure has to be built, and lastly he makes a fervent appeal to judge Congress less harshly. Let him say what goods have been delivered by the Congress Governments. The question is whether they have delivered the goods to the people or whether they have delivered the goods to themselves. I know they have delivered all the resources of the Government; they have delivered to themselves a number of appointments and decent loans. Now the Chief Minister wants to deliver to us a series of taxation. To deliver goods, we must have the necessary goods. Where are the goods now? What goods there were have been spent away. There are no more goods. Without goods, how can you deliver? You have rendered yourself incapable of delivering any more goods. In the past you did not deliver any goods and that is the finale of it. It is said that the improvements are invisible. The only visible thing I have seen is Vidhan Soudha. All other achievements are said to be invisible. No other things I have seen. I have not the X-ray eyes of Sri Veeranna Gowdh to see spiritual improvement or moral improvement.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDH (Maddur).—You are blind even with your eyes!

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—Before your very doors, you can see the improvement.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is said that foundation has been laid for

superstructure. It is true that people attach great value to what they say. But the version you give to the people must be a true version and you must be able to state what you have done and I am waiting to see what the Congress President will say with regard to these fresh taxation measures.

Your policy towards Public Debt is another instance of the sad plight we are in to-day. Your Public Debt policy is highly injurious to the interest of the State. What are our public debts now? Our public debts come to about 80 crores of rupees,—78 crores 32 lakhs to be exact. This excludes public liability we have to incur as a result of merger of Bellary. It may be 7 to 8 crores. Cash liabilities have to be paid at any time, when they are demanded. On the assets side, we find assets to the extent of 78 crores; fixed assets which cannot be dislodged come to the extent of Rs. 52 crores and liquid assets come to Rs. 25 crores; as against a liquid liability of Rs. 80 crores, we have got liquid assets to the extent of Rs. 25 crores and the excess of assets is gradually deteriorating. If you find out for yourself, you will find that in the year 1952-53, the excess of assets over liabilities is Rs. 10 crores 25 lakhs. Now it is Rs. 5 crores 27 lakhs. The assets have deteriorated. Sir, it is the principle that every loan of public debt should be earmarked for capital works or for development works. The facts that there is deterioration in the assets gives the indication, subject to verification, that about Rs. 5 crores has been used for expenditure other than capital; otherwise, if it had been earmarked for capital works, that would have been included in the assets which would have appreciated to that extent. But now, on account of the policy pursued by the Government, our assets have deteriorated. Secondly, the liability on our normal income has been increasing. Public Debt is a charged item, but we can discuss on it. Increased Public Debt has the effect of taking away a good portion of our normal income. The interest provided on Public Debt is Rs. 163 lakhs as against Rs. 100 lakhs in the year

1952-53. On page 81, it is shown that the interest on debts and other obligations is Rs. 163 lakhs. In the year 1952-53, our obligation was Rs. 100 lakhs. There is an increase of Rs. 63 lakhs which has to be provided out of our normal and current revenue. It is another source of depleting our revenue.

You have adopted a new policy to allocate interest to Government concerns. If you are charging interest on Government concerns, you get correspondingly less profit from them. If you had not charged 4 per cent interest on assets of Bhadravati Iron Works, you would have got Rs. 34 lakhs instead of Rs. 30 lakhs. The net result is the same whether the interest is paid by the concern or not. Anyhow, there is an additional strain on our revenue to the extent of Rs. 63 lakhs by your borrowing.

2-30 P.M.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—What about the return from productive assets?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Where is the return? I have said that our assets have been deteriorating. Along with interest, you have to provide more and more of sinking fund. Appropriation for reduction and avoidance of famine we know we were paying Rs. 20 lakhs in 1952-53; now you have a contribution of Rs. 63 lakhs. The rising public debt is a source of danger, and I just read a few sentences from an eminent financier regarding public debt:

“To sum up, according to orthodox financial ideas, the accumulation of huge public debts ought to be avoided. A public debt involves obligations on the part of the Government to pay interest and the final repayment of the amount borrowed and this means an increasing tax burden for servicing the debt. Moreover, the growth of public debts undermines the credit of the Government which is therefore forced to offer increasing higher rates of interest whenever it finds necessary to raise additional loans.”

There should be a reasonable proportion in regard to public debt. But here we

(Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.)

find no such proportion at all. You find that the public debt is increasing. The public debt was about 60 crores. After the merger of Bellary, the debt transferred to us on that account made it 87 crores and in course of time it will reach 100 crores. How are you going to discharge? It will be at the cost of normal revenues. Another thing is that, while the present taxes affect the present generation, the public debt affects the posterity and future generations. You may tax us and collect moneys for expenditure. But if you leave public debt in such enormous quantity, the future generation and posterity will curse us.

Sir, I do not want to take much more time. I was speaking about the Five-Year Plan and I said that on account of the Five-Year Plan, we have been very much handicapped. I may state boldly that this Five-Year Plan may be the undoing of our social, political and financial structure because we have not got the means. Sir, I am reminded.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಅನಂತರಾಮ್ (ಚಾಮರಾಜ ಪೇಟೆ).—ಈ Five-Year Plan ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಲ್ಲ, ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ತಾವೇ ಒಂದು ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಕೊಡಿ.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, the Prime Minister stated that the second Five-Year Plan is under consideration and my suggestion is that the formulation of the Plan must be left to ourselves. We know our local conditions and we know our limitations and in consequence, we prepare our own Plan. But if it is in pursuance of the all-India set-up, then alone we will be in trouble. This Plan was imposed on us.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Proposals are always called from the Provincial Governments and then the Five-Year Plan is ultimately prepared.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I think they were given an outline to prepare the Plan. But I would prefer, let the Centre give us whatever they can; let us also find our own resources and let us prepare the Plan taking into consideration our local situation and our capacity and other matters. And I am sure that in the preparation of the

second Five-Year Plan, the Government will pursue this policy.

Sir, these are days of democracy. I mentioned one point and that is about Khedda. Government is also going to get a good bit of revenue. Dr. Nagan Gowda is not here. I think 70 elephants including one big tasker were bagged. This is an achievement for which I must compliment the Chief Conservator and also Dr. Nagan Gowda. I would like to know whether this has brought any revenue or whether it has entailed any loss to the State.

Sir, I have taken much time...

Mr. SPEAKER.—Five minutes more than the Finance Minister himself! He had taken 90 minutes while you have already taken 95 minutes.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I will take only about ten minutes more. It is easy for the Chief Minister because his speech is prepared by his Secretaries.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIA.—Sir, it is because he had no preparation, he is making the kind of speech he is speaking!! (Laughter).

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Now coming to the taxes, Sir, let me refer to the taxes proposed by the Chief Minister. The taxes proposed are:

Levy of a surcharge on the land revenue at the rate of 12½ per cent;

Enhancement of the assessment on coffee and other plantations;

Enhancement of the water-rate levied under the Mysore Irrigation Act by 50 per cent;

Increasing the rate of surcharge on electricity;

Enhancing the rate for supply of power;

Raising the stamp registration fees to the level obtaining in Madras;

Levy of sales-tax in the case of hotels up to ten per cent;

Levy of sales-tax on mill and power-loom cloth.

These are taxes which are of a drastic nature. As I said, this is the first time in the history that such drastic taxation measures are proposed to be adopted. I do not know on what principle or on

what ground the Chief Minister thought it fit to levy these taxes and impose this appalling and oppressive burden on the people. Sir, while levying fresh taxes, there are certain canons which should be observed. There are certain rules and any taxation must be in conformity with the economic condition of the people. The taxes should not be such as to be an oppressive burden on the people or be such as to deprive the common man of his means of livelihood. It must have a certain proportion to the earning capacity of the man that pays the tax. I have already narrated the various taxes that have been imposed till now and the people are groaning under the weight of these taxes already. I would like to know whether the Government has made a survey or satisfied itself as to how far the economic condition of the people has been improved. How far the earning capacity of the common man has been improved and how far he is able to bear these taxes. I do admit that people must pay taxes to enable Government to run the administration. But it depends upon the national income. It was pointed out by Sri P. R. Ramaiya that the average income of a person in India is Rs. 260 and it has been like that for the last three or four years and no steps have been taken to improve his economic position. He remains in the same condition and his standard of living is going down. Such being the case, why our Government are so hasty in imposing these taxes, I cannot understand. Perhaps in the case of raiyats it may even be below Rs. 260. I know there are a number of raiyats whose income is less than Rs. 200 or even Rs. 50, out of which they have already been paying a good slice towards the existing taxes. What about these taxes that are going to be levied? They constitute a heavy burden on the poor raiyat. It is not one tax or two taxes, but it is a series of taxes making a crushing burden. The Government should ascertain the capacity of the people to pay these taxes and they must also be guided by fairplay and justice. What is the taxable capacity? The taxable capacity has been exceeded.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Have you made a survey of it?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Yes, I make it in my own way. You must have seen it in the course of your tours. You must have seen people with no clothes and people under-nourished. There are thousands of people who are like that. You must have seen last year, how many people starved. You have not taken all this into consideration. I say that the economic condition does not admit of any further taxation. You want to levy an extra charge on land revenue at 12½ per cent on poor land owners. Sri K. C. Reddy promised in 1948 to reduce the tax on land. His successor wants to enhance it by 12½ per cent, though the organisation to which they owe allegiance is the same. I wish they had made all this as an election issue. Even now, I tell you, you are deceiving the people. You are misleading the people. It was your duty, when you stood for elections, to have informed the people that you are going to enhance the taxes. You should then have seen what the results would have been.

(Interruption)

After getting the votes of the poor villagers—you promised them all kinds of returns and you even promised them to reduce their taxes—you now do not care what happens. You want to increase their burden by imposing taxes after taxes. 12½ per cent surcharge on land revenue on the poor raiyat—he will not be able to pay.

Again, take the enhancement of tax on coffee plantations. I think till now, he was paying one to two rupees per acre. Now you want to raise it to ten rupees. I think the increase is by five hundred per cent.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—This tax in fact is in lieu of income-tax.....

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—..... Enhancement of the assessment on coffee and other plantation lands to Rs. 10 per acre'.....

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—You please read down below. This enhanced tax is instead of imposing agricultural income-tax.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—That tax is non-existing today. It is not at all existing. Why should you now think of agricultural income-tax? You are imagining a thing which is not existing.

A MEMBER.—It exists in the neighbouring States.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—We are not concerned with that. Are we receiving any revenue from the neighbouring States? So enhancement on coffee is by five hundred per cent. Have you ascertained the condition of the coffee planters? Have you ascertained how much they are spending per acre and how much they are getting per acre.

Again take the enhancement of water rate levied under the Mysore Irrigation Act by 50 per cent. Oh! This is another thing which, however, the ryot will not stand. If any ryot has got wet lands, I am sure after this measure, he will surrender all his land to the Government.

(Interruption).

The surcharge on wet assessment is 50 per cent and on Bagayet lands it is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. I would like to know if any other State, any neighbouring State, or the Central Government or any State outside India, has enhanced taxes to the extent of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, and 500 per cent and on what principle?

You propose to increase the rate of surcharge on electricity from 10 to 20 per cent. Only two years ago, a legislation was passed charging ten per cent extra. They are not satisfied with this. They now want to increase the surcharge to 20 per cent. Probably next year, it will be 30 per cent, and 40 per cent and so on. So, every year, we will have to pay increased surcharges.

Then I come to enhancement of the rate for supply of power to irrigation pumps to nine pies. I think it will be the unkindest cut, to use Shakespearian language. The proposal is to enhance the rate to nine pies in the case of food crops and one and half annas in the case of non-food crops. You are interested in getting more foodgrains and that the ryot should grow more. In increasing the rate from six pies to nine pies you are discouraging the ryot to grow more food, I told the Food

Minister about my experience. I experimented with an electric pump to grow paddy on one acre, rather on three-fourths of an acre in my own garden with my own pump. You can verify the figures from the Electrical Department. Every month, the power charges were costing me thirteen to fourteen rupees.

Sri R. CHENNIGARAMIAH (Koratagere—Madhugiri—Scheduled Castes).—What kind of soil was it?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It was red soil. For six months I had to pay at this rate. Then there was the cost of manure. In the end I got about 15 pallas. Unusually, there was a shower of hail stones and I got nine pallas.

A MEMBER.—So you paid more for the power charges!

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—It is true that I paid at the rate of thirteen to fourteen rupees per month, at the rate of six pies. So what will it be if it is raised to 9 pies? With this high rate, how many persons will come forward to grow more food? On the one side, you say that you must make the country self-sufficient in food, and on the other side, you impose these extra taxes. On commercial crops the rate is to be increased to one and half annas. I think this will work as a great hardship. The definition of commercial crop is very ingenious. Which is a commercial crop and which is a food crop? Is not potato a food crop? Are brinjals, chillies, onions, garlic.....

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—They are included as food crops even now.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I do not think so.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—In one of the interpellations, this information has been elicited.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Cocoonut, sugar-cane, etc., are all commercial crops. Enhancing the rate to one and half annas will be very exorbitant. You raised it from six pies to one anna and you are now raising it from one to one and half annas. By this enhancement, you will be discouraging the ryot from growing very important crops.

Then the levy of sales-tax in the case of hotels at 10 per cent, and the levy of sales-tax on mill and power-loom cloth, other than coarse cloth, at two annas per rupee! Sir, are these taxes equitable? On what grounds do you justify them? In fact, if these measures are passed, I do not think I can return to my place till after the expiry of one or two months. I will take care to be absent from my town for at least three months.

So, Sir, please think over. Please do not penalise the people for the omissions and commissions of the Government. This sad plight has been due to the mismanagement of the finances. Under democracy, we expect much better things. We expect a good deal. But you have failed to deliver the goods. You have failed to honour all the pledges you made to the people. You have failed to improve their economic condition and to increase their standard of living. I request you even now to re-orientate your policy and get the blessings of the people. On the other hand, if you persist in the same old ideal, I have a right to demand in the name of the people, to tell you to resign; resign for the sake of the country; resign before further devastation is done.

Thank you very much, Sir.

The House rose for Lunch at Fifty Minutes past Two of the Clock and met again at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವನಂಜೇಗೌಡ (ಮೈಸೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಮೇಲೂ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೂ ಒಂದು ಆರೋಪಣೆ ಒದಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ನನಗೇನೋ ಈ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಒದಿನೋಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣವೆಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಒದುವಂತೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ನನ್ನ ಕೊರತೆ. ಆದರೆ, ನಾನು ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬದನೆಕಾಯನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವವನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

L.A.

ಈಗ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇನೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು, ದೇಶ ಹಿಂವೆ ಇದ್ದು ದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉನ್ನತಿಗೆ ಏರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದು ಎಂಥ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೆಂದರೆ, ಅದು ಜನರ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸ್ತಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಬೇಕು, ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕನಸುಬದ್ಧರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ದೇಶ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಧಾರ ತೋರಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ದೇಶ ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ರಚನೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. 'ಎಮ್ಮೆಗ್ಲಾ ನಾವು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು, ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು' ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ರುವಲ್ಲ, ದೇಶದ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಆಯವ್ಯಯಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟು, ಈ ಖೋತಾ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸರಿತೊಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ calculation ನನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅನೇಕರು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ, ರೋಡ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು, ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಆಗಬೇಕು—ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳುವವರೂ ನಾವೇ, ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವವರೂ ನಾವೇ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ದೇಶೋದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಯೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ದುಡ್ಡು ಎಲ್ಲದೆ! ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದವರಿಗೆ ವಂದನೆಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಸಾಲದು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ, ಈ ರೀತಿ ತೆಗೆಯಿಸೋಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟ ದಯೆಂದಾಣಕ್ಕೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬಾರದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದನ್ನೇ ಒಂದು ಪದಂಭೂತವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹರಡಿ, ಒ! ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಹೀಗೆ ತಂದರು, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಮಾಡಿದರು, ರೈತರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಊರಿನಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೂಗುಮಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರುಗಳು ಹೊರಟದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಚ್ಚಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ನಡೆಸುವ ಇದರ, ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕು, ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದೂ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಏನು ನುಡಿಯುತ್ತದೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೋರಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಹೇಗೆಂದರೆ, ಬಾವಿ ಕೊಂಡಿ ಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡೆವು, ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ; ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡೆವು. ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಸಾಮರಾಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ದುಡ್ಡು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವನಂಜೇಗೌಡ.)

ಅದರ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಹಿಂದೆ 'ಹಳ್ಳಿ ದುಡ್ಡೆ ಲಾ ತಂದು ಡಿಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತಿ' ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ನ್ನೇರಾ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಡಿಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ. ಈಗ ಅದರೋ ಡಿಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸೋಣ ಎಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೆಗೂ ಹಾಕೋತ್ತಾಹೋದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಇರುವುದಾದರೋ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಇಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ವಾಸ್ತುಸ್ಥಾರೋ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದರೆ, ನಾವು ಆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಈಗ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರ ವಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅವರು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ಏತಕೆಂದರೆ, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಇಂಥವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದ್ದರೂ ಯಾವ ನಾಯಿ? ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರ ಆಗ ಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸುಯಲ್.

ಇನ್ನು ಪಿ. ದಯ್ಯ. ಡಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನಾನಾ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗಿರುವುದು. ಇವುಗಳ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ರಮಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರ್ತು ಬಾಬನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು "ಇತರಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಏತಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಖರ್ಚುಬಾಬುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಮಾತಿ ಹಾಕನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗಲ್ಲಾ ನೆರವೇರಿ ಅವು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಫಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಟಾಕ್ಸ್‌ಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಈ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿಸೇರಿ ಎಲ್ಲೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಾನಾ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾವು ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ವಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೂ ನಡೆಯಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಕೂಲು, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಬಾವಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನಾನಾ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು

ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ನುಮಾರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 16 ಸಾವಿರ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ನರ್ಸರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲದಮೇಲೆ ಯಾರೂ ಹೇಳುವಾರೆ ಹೇಳಲಿ! ಆ ನರ್ಸರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿರುವುದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪೂರಾ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಈ ಎರಡು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ! ಈ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರತ್ನವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪುಣ್ಯವಾದರೂ ಏನು! ಅಥವಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕರ್ಮವಾದರೂ ಏನು! ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಏನೋ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಡಿ. ನಾನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ನನಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈಗ ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ತಾವು ಟಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನೇ ಷೇ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿರುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಖುಷಿ, ತೆರಿಗೆ, ಬಾಗಾಯ್ಲು, ಜಮಾನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಹೊರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಯಿತೆಂದು ಜನರಲ್ಲಾ ಆಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಜನರಲ್ಲಾ ಬಹಳ ಬಡವರು. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೊರಲಾರರು. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಜನರು ಬಂದು "ಈ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ-ನೀವು ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಮಾನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಕರೆಗೆ 20 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ" ಎಂದು ಕ್ಯಾನ್‌ವಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ನಾನು "ಹಾಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವು, ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಶೀಲ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ, ನೀವು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇಂಥವರ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಂಬಬೇಡಿ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆನು. ಆದರೆ ತಾವು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹೀಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ತಪೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. (ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗು). ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಆ ದಿವಸ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತಿ ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ "ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನವರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ" ಎಂದು. ಏನು ಉಪಕಾರ ನಾವು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು? (ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗು!) ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ತನಕ ಪರವೇಶದವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಳ್ಳೆ ಹೊಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಗಂಟು-ಮೂಟೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ, ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಓಡಿಸಲು ವರ್ಷಾನುಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಪಲ್ಲಗುಲೆ ರಾಗಿ ಬೀಸಿ ಚಡಿ ಏಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಂದು, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದಂಥ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ತಂದಂಥ ವೀರ, ದೀರ ಮತ್ತು ಶೂರರಾದಂಥ ಶಿವಾಮಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂಥವರಿಗೆ ದೇಶವೇಲೇ ವಿಶ್ವರಮಾಟನ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿದೆ ಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸವಾದರೂ ಜೈಲಿನ ಮುಖವನ್ನೇ ನೋಡದ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇರು ರಾಗಿ ಯನ್ನೂ ಬೀಸದಂಥ ದೇಶಭಕ್ತರಿಗೆ ದೇಶದಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬೇಡ, ಆ ದೇವರೇ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ! (ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗು!) ಈಗತಾನೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ವ ನೈಸದಸ ರಾದರೋ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಕೂಡ ಜೈಲಿನ ಮುಖ ನೋಡಿದ್ದು. ಒಂದು ಸೇರು ರಾಗಿಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಬೀಸಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಚಡಿ ಏಟು ತಿಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು

ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೇನೇ ಈ ದಿವಸ ತಾವೂ ದೇಶದ ನಾಯಕರೇ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ? ಇಂಥವರೂ ದೇಶದ ನಾಯಕರಿಗಲ್ಲರೇ ; ಮೂನ್ನೆ ಚನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರೋಧಿ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಗಳ ಒಂದು ಮೂಟಂಗಿ ಆಯಿತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸತ್ಯಾಗ್ರಹ ಹೂಡಬಹುದೇಕೆಂದು ಜನರಿಗಿತ್ತಾ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರ ಅಂಥ ನೀತಿ ನೇಮಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವಂಥ ಶೂರರು, ಧೀರರು ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂಕ ತಕ್ಕ ನೀತಿ ನೇಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಈ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು ? ತಾವು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮರೆತು ಬಹುಶಃ ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು (ನಗು.) ಅದರ ಹಾಗೆ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ ಮಾದತಕ್ಕ ಧೀರರು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವ ಯಲ್ಲ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಶದ ಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ, ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ದಿಟ್ಟ ನಡೆ, ಕೆಚ್ಚಿದೆಯ, ಧೀರರು ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಯಲ್ಲ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಶದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಜನರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಂಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಚ್ಚಿದೆಯ ಧೀರರೂ ಎಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಂದಾಗ ದಿಟ್ಟತನದಿಂದ ಹೆದರದೆ ಕೆಚ್ಚಿದೆಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕು, ಕಷ್ಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಜಿ ಕೊಂಡು ನಡೆಯಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥ ದಿಟ್ಟತನದ, ಕೆಚ್ಚಿದೆಯ ಧೀರರೂ, ಶೂರರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಷ್ವಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಈಗ ಹೆದರಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಅಂಜಬಾರುಕರ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವೇನೂ ಅಂಜಬೇಕಾದುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS (St. John's Hill).— Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we have gained freedom, but this freedom is not worthwhile for us if it does not bring in its wake economic freedom; in other words, freedom from hunger, freedom from want, freedom from unemployment. So, therefore, today when budgets are presented to Houses of Legislature, the criterion by which they should be judged is how far the State is providing funds towards these ends and what their ultimate good will be. Judged by this standard, the budget placed before us, I must say, is hopeful and encouraging, considering the allotments made for social and welfare activities and also towards nation-building activities. It could also be seen from the budget figures considerable allotments have been made in the direction of public health, medicine, education, wells, power supply and many more. If the State should provide for all these, is it not

for the benefit of humanity ? Is it not fulfilling the fundamental needs of the human beings of the State ? Does it not therefore deserve to be called a Welfare State ? But in so doing, I must admit that the requirements of a State particularly in financial matters will increase year by year. What with the increase of the population in the country, what with the growing number of children who go to schools and colleges, the actual demands on the State for these activities will increase and it is the duty of the State to see that these demands are fulfilled to the satisfaction of all citizens.

With these introductory remarks, I now come to the Five-Year Plan which has been referred to by the Honble Minister in the Budget speech. It is true that we have not risen to the expectation of the Five-Year Plan though three years have passed. The Chief Minister himself has explained reasons why it is so. But he gives us an assurance that in the next two years, the tempo of expenditure will go up and the work will naturally increase. I have myself seen some of these works, the Tunga Anicut, the Bhadra Anicut for instance. When these and several other five-year schemes are completed, what will be the picture of this country Sir ? The Tunga Anicut is almost complete and the wet land there is a pleasant sight for any one to see ; lovely green is always a pleasing sight to human beings and when Tunga and Bhadra Anicuts are completed, more than a lakh and half acres of green paddy land will rise. What a vista of green lands to see and enjoy ! Well, if this Five-Year Plan that is before us is going to be completed, let us not forget that it requires money and money not only for non-recurring expenditure but also for recurring expenditure. This money has to come either from revenues or, in its absence, from taxes. Two years ago, speaking on the Budget, I said that in a Welfare State, taxation was bound to increase year by year, and in future, these things should be taken for granted. There is no getting out of it because your expenditure year by year cannot remain stationary and it has to increase. If your revenue does

(SRI V. M. MASCARENHAS).
not correspondingly develop, the only other alternative is taxation. Well, Sir, what will happen is this: our capital schemes are gradually gaining ground and these are bound to add to the revenues of the State. With that hope, let us bear the burden. Until such time, if the country is to bear a little taxation, let us do so with all the resources at our command.

Now, Sir, there is one thing I must caution the Government about. Under the Five-Year Scheme, crores of rupees are being spent; in days gone by, we spoke of lakhs and today we speak only of crores. When every pie of this money is coming to us either in the form of loan from the Government or from the public and when every year interest accrues and we have an additional responsibility of returning these loans in a period of 10 to 15 years, it becomes a very important duty of the Government to see that every rupee thus borrowed is spent wisely and well. Perhaps, the vigilance of the departmental officers, I need not emphasise, is quite necessary. They are the servants of the people. They have a heavy trust and responsibility. If only the departmental heads would take it into their heads that they should take up this trust with all the confidence that we have placed in them, I am sure the picture from the Government standpoint will certainly be encouraging. Going to Lakkavalli, I was rather surprised to see that for a small anicut about 1000 feet wide, there were as many as one Superintending Engineer on Rs. 1,000, six Executive Engineers and a host of other officers. I was rather surprised at this heavy establishment and I felt that this was not a healthy state of affairs. Well, I have thought it my duty to bring this before this House so that Government may realise that such moneys spent must be severely restricted and every possible care taken to see that moneys are not frittered away and that they do not go down the drain.

Now, the Chief Minister in his speech has referred to unemployment. Unemployment is not new in this

country, or for the matter of that, in any country in the world. It has been there all along. Today, if it has assumed a little more importance, it is for two reasons. One is that the population of the country has increased. Secondly, the number of college and school boys coming out in their thousands has increased tremendously as a result of which we see all-round unemployment. Perhaps, as I have said before, something must be done to reform our educational system and to see that boys do not rush into the Universities as they have done in the past. It is our hope that the new educational reforms will achieve something towards this end. I for one, will be very happy if that end is achieved.

Now coming to the unemployment, there are very many ways of solving this problem. There seems to be a belief in some quarters and in high circles in Delhi that rapid industrialisation of the Country will solve this problem of unemployment. I must confess, I am not a little surprised at this belief. It is possible to solve unemployment by industrialisation only to a very very limited extent. Capital expenditure on big industries will only solve unemployment to a limited extent. The disease of unemployment should be tackled at the village level. Let me give one illustration. I take the textile industry. The textile industry in India which is about the largest industry, today has a surplus production of 20 per cent to sell which it is knocking at the doors of all markets in the world. Are you therefore permitting to expand the textile industry by any means just to solve the unemployment problem? We are almost reaching self-sufficiency in iron and steel in a period of about three years. Sugar has the same story. Three new big concerns will be supplying you before 1956 petroleum and other mineral oil products needed by the country. Jute has been grown to the extent we can and it is being manufactured and exported. Soap, vanaspathi and other industries are not able to manufacture more because although their productive capacity is

more, unfortunately there is no sale for their products. Our production in some industries has reached saturation point and it is no good saying, simply go on increasing the number of factories and it will solve unemployment. The scope for further industrialisation is very limited, specially in the big industries. The alternative therefore is to see how far the country can develop cottage and rural industries. (Hear, hear!)

I would therefore suggest that this Government should take an intensive survey of all parts of the State and find out what particular cottage industry or any other small industry could be developed in the area, and render to the inhabitants of the places, all the help that the Government can. This will solve unemployment instead of having big schemes for manufacturing chemicals, and fertilisers involving crores of rupees. We only talk of crores now-a-days. These are small scale industries for which you may require a few thousands. Let a survey be carried on immediately. There is Sir M. Visvesvaraya's rural industrialisation scheme also. That may also go on side by side. For some years more, let us lay emphasis on the small scale industries rather than on the heavier industries.

There is one more thing, Sir; as far as unemployment goes, we perhaps remember that in the year 1933 when Hitler came to power, he had the biggest problem, the problem of unemployment. He immediately ordered the making of thousands of miles of concrete roads all over the country. More than a million people were put on the roads and these roads later helped him to go and conquer Poland. We are not going to do anything of the sort. I am sure that a more intensive building of roads and more intensive building of houses, would certainly solve unemployment to a considerable extent.

These are the practical steps we can take up. I am against big industries for the simple reason that they will involve large amounts of money and would afford employment only to a

limited number of persons and are not commensurate with the capital involved.

Now coming to the Mysore industries, the Chief Minister is very happy that our industries have after all not done badly. Except two or three small ones, he says, the rest have done well. So much the better. We do not say that our industries do not thrive. But what I would like to say is, I am not perfectly convinced that these industries have done their best. There is in my opinion, much scope for further improvement. I would therefore suggest that the Government should not take the situation in a very complacent manner, but see that these industries on which quite good money is spent, exert their maximum capacity, intensify their production and also put up their sales thus bringing good profits to the State.

Well, Sir, Mr. Imam in his long speech has touched upon a number of problems. He has criticised the Government's taxation policies. I will not touch upon that at this stage. As I have said before, taxation in a progressive country is inevitable. This is my honest belief and I am prepared to substantiate it at any stage. It is unwise at a juncture like this to say that the country should not be taxed. Particularly a fairly undeveloped country like India should come forward with schemes as they will be in the interests of the State, specially if they are convinced that it would advance the happiness of the country.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—You are like myself. You never went to jail.

4 P.M.

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.—Before I conclude, Sir, I am so happy to state that the Government has allotted a sum as much as 2½ crores of rupees to improve the water supply of the whole State. They could not have taken a more bold or a more wise policy. I wish them every success in this scheme. Over and above that, the water supply to Bangalore and Mysore cities needs immediate attention. A vast number of people is suffering in Bangalore for want of sufficient water

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supply. Bangalore is a growing city and the need for a good and assured supply of water has been felt by the people for the last five or six years. I am very happy to find that a sum of 70 lakhs of rupees has been allotted by Government for improving the water supply of Bangalore City. As a citizen of Bangalore, I offer to the Government my heart-felt thanks for this allotment in the hope that our long felt need will soon be satisfied.

In conclusion, Sir, I must congratulate the Chief Minister and his colleagues for the large allotments they have made for every nation-building activity and for every welfare activity, and earnestly hope that every rupee of these allotments will be spent by the departmental heads wisely, carefully and well bringing in its wake happiness and prosperity to the people of Mysore, a thing for which we, as members of this House, are all striving and to which we are always eagerly looking forward. Thank you.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ (ಹೊಸರೂರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಈ ಬಡ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹತ್ತೂರವರ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟದ (Taxation Bills) ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಾಕಿ ಎಷ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 1947ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿತಿರುವ ದೇಶಭಾವದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಒಂದುಕಡೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಜೆ ಗಾಗಲಿ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಅಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ, ವೈದ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ದೇಶಭಾವದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದುಕಡೆ ನಾಲ್ಕುರಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ, ಎಂದರೆ, 1947ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಧೈರ್ಯ ದಿಂದ ಎದುರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಕ್ಷಾಮವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಎದುರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದುವರ್ಷ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಆಲೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅಹಾರವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸು

ತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ ಪಾಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಉತ್ತೇಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರೂ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲವು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಧ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಬಡ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಈ ಬಡ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡದ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಸಂಶಯ ನನಗುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಣದಿಂದ ಬೀನಾ ಯಿತ್ತಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬೇರೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ನನಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ರಿಗೂ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರಿಗೂ ಭೇದ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ; ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುವುದು ಅಧ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಸಹಾಯವಿದೆ, ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನೇ ಪಠಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರ ತೊಂದರೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಶೇಕಡೆ 80ರಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ನಂಬುವುದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ; ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಪಾಟಾ ಪಾರಂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬಹುಶಃ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬೀನಾಯಿತ್ತಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಜಮಾ ಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾಂಟು ಧೈರ್ಯ ನನಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವಾರು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಿಟ್ಟುಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ದೇಶ. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡು ಮುಂತಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿರುವ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಅಳತೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳುಂಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರಿದ್ದು ಬುಂದವೆಂದಿದೆ. ಎಂದೆ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸಾರವೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು, ಕಂಗಲ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕೆಂಗಲ್ ಎನ್ನುವ ಗ್ರಾಮವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. (ನಗು !!)

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಇಂಥ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಮುಂದುವರಿ ದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯಾವ ಪಟ್ಟಣವೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಮಿತಿಮೀರಿಕೊಂಡಿ ರಬೇಕು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಯೆದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದವರು 70 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಇದೀ ಹತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾ ನಕ್ಕೆ, ಎಂದರೆ ಶೇಕಡೆ 80 ರಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಬಾಸೆಮಾಡು ತಿಲುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತೀರಾ ಕಡೆಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅಂದರೆ, ಹತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.—ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸಾಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಸಾಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ ನನಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಸಾಲವೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅನೇಕ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳು, ಕೊಟ್ಟವು

ಕೋಡಂಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡವನು 'ವೀರಭದ್ರ' ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ನಾವು ಮುಂದೆ ಆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ಕೊಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಮಜಾಯಿಷಿ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಆಧಾರ ಬೇಡವೇ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿ ತೆಗೆ ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು moral support ಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಮುಂದೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಲಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಬರುವುದು ಶೇಕಡ ಅರ್ಧ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದರಷ್ಟು. ಅದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಜನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 70-80 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡ 5-6 ರಷ್ಟು ಬಡ್ತಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರು unproductive persons. ಜನರ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಅವರು ಕಾರಣರಲ್ಲ. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ parasites living in paradise. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬಡ್ತಿಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಜುಗಳು, ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು, ವೈದ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯ, ತಾರು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೂ.....

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Sir, these are over-statements and there need not be any discussion on villages versus towns. If you analyse the whole thing, you will see that more money is being spent on villages.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಬೆಳಗಾಂ, ಪೂನ, ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಮುಂತಾದ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಯವರೇ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಸಿಗಳ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿ ನ್ನೂ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರೂ ಸಹ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಂತೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಂತೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೀರು ತಂದು ಆಡಿಗೆ ವೆಗೈರೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಜನರೂ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಮೇಲೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಡಿ.ಡಿ.ಟಿ. ಬರ್ಚನ್ನು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಗಳವರು ವಹಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನೂ ದಗಿಸಲು ಬಡ್ತಿ ಟಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಫಲ ದೊರಕದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅಫೀಸರುಗಳು, ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಜ್ಞಾನಾನುಭವದ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಲೋಸ್ಕರ ಹಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಸಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಕ್ಸ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ನೆಲಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರು ಉತ್ತಮ

ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ ಜರುಗಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಅಫೀಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ 25-30 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಲು 8-9 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ನೊಡಗಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಥ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಯವೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ ಕಡಮೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದೇ ವಿನಾ ದೇಶದ ಬಹು ಭಾಗದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ದೊರಕತಾ ಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಫೀಸರುಗಳು ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲಸುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ನೀಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವೇ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನನ್ನ ಮುಖವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಧರ್ಮ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ principles of economy ನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದೇ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವಾಗ ಜನರಿಗಿರುವ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಲು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ತರುವಾಗ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಸದ್ವಿನೋದಿಗವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಯಾರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಗ್ರೇಡ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿ ಹಾಕಿ, ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ವರ್ಗದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಬಡವರ ಮೇಲೆ, ಭಾರ ಹೊರಲು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದವರ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಅತಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೆ ಈ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಟಿ ನ್ನು ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ, ಅಲ್ಲವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೋಡನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಹೊಸ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕದಿರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಅನೇಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಬರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್‌ಸೆನ್‌ಸರವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅನೇಕವಾದ ಬರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಟೆಕ್ಸಿ ಕರ್ ಒಪ್ಪಾಯಿಟ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಭರವಸೆಯಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿವೇಚನೆ (discretion) ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಂದು ಡಿವಿಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಲಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು, 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬರ್ಚು ಬರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಷನ್ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಕಾಕಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಕಡಮೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.)

ದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆರೋಪಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೆಂಬುದೊಂದು ಕಲನು ಮೇಲೋಗರವಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ. ಏಜುಕ್ಷನ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಅದು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಒಂದು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಾರದು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಉಳಿಸಬಹುದು, ಹಾಗೆ ಉಳಿಸಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವೊಂದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿವಿಟೀಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ, ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸೇತುವೆಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೈಲೆಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 65-70 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವೆಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಅಂಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಇದು ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಾನೂನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪರಿಹರಣೆ ದೊರೆತಂತೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ನೀತಿಯು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಿರಬೇಕಾದುದನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. Illicit distillation ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಪೋಲಿಸಿನವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ವಾತಾವರಣ, ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪೋಲಿಸು ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟೇಬಲನಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವವರೆಗೆ ಏನೇ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಿರೋಧ

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ; ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಠಿಣವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಬಾಯಿಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪೊಲೀಸ್‌ಜರನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಇರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಅಥವಾ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಗಮನವಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ದೊರೆ ಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗದವರು ಅಂದರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಮಲ್ದಾರರು ಮುಂತಾದವರು ತಕ್ಕ ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನಿಗಾವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆವೆಂದರೆ, ನಾನೇ ಪಟ್ಟಿಲರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಕೇಸು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರು 'ನಾವೇಕೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು, ನಾವು ಹೋದರೆ ನಿಷ್ಠುರಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುವುದು ಒಂದು; ಇನ್ನೊಂದು, ಕೂಲಿ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಹೀಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಲರುಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೂ ಇದು ಏಕಪ್ರತಿಪಾದವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ತೊಂದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಇದೆ. ಈಗಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ burden of proof ಯಾರ ಮೇಲಿದೆ? ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಅಪರಾಧಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ನೀವು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋಂದರೆ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಲೂ 90% ರಷ್ಟು ಇದು ಫಲಪ್ರದವಾಗಿದೆ; ಇನ್ನು 10% ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಫಲ ಹೊಂದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತರಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಯಾರೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಕೂಡದು. ಅದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದೇ ನನ್ನ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಆದರೆ, ಹಣದ ಒಚ್ಚಲ್ಪಡೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಶಯ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪುಷ್ಕಿಯೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ! ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಹೊರತು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 500-600 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆ ತಪ್ಪು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಕೇವಲ ರಾಮಾಯಣವನ್ನು ಓದುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಮಹಾಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಪಠಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಲಾರೆ. ದನ ಕಾಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಿದೆ, ಕಳ್ಳತನಮಾಡದೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೇಳಿದೇ ಇರುವುದೂ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರ; ಜನರನ್ನು ನೀತಿವಂತರಾಗಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರವೇ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ರಾಮಾಯಣ ಮಹಾಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಓದುವುದರಿಂದ ನೂರರಲ್ಲಿ 90 ಜನ ಅವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರೇ ಇರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅತಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಂಡಿತ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನೀವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರದಿಂದ ಪರಿಣಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನೇನೂ ಇದನ್ನು ದುರುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿಕೊಡದು. ನಮ್ಮಕಡೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರ ವಿಚಾರ ಇದು. ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ವೆಂಕಟ ಶಿವರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು. ಒಬ್ಬಾನೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಶೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಏನೋ, ಈ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರು ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ, ಆ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದನು : ವೆಂಕಟ ಎಂದರೆ ವೆಂಕಟರಮಣಸ್ವಾಮಿಯ ಸಂಕೇತನಾಗಿ, ಶಿವ ಎಂದರೆ ಈಶ್ವರನ ಸಂಕೇತನಾಗಿ, ರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ ಸಂಕೇತನಾಗಿ ಹೀಗೆ ತ್ರಿಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ತಾವು ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತೇಜ್ಜವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದನು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದಂಥ ಜನರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ಹಾರ್ಮೋನಿಯಮ್, ತಬಲ ಮುಂತಾದುವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಿದ್ಧಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು ಬೇಡ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟೆ : ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರವನ್ನೇನನ್ನು ತಾವು ನೇರವೇರಿಸುವುದಾದರೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡದಂತೆ ನೇರವೇರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೆ, ಹಣ ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಇವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ, ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಮೇಲೆ, ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ದಿವಸದಿವಸಕ್ಕೂ ಬಡಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ; ಆದರೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು technician ಗಳು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೆಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅವರ ಅಭಿ

ಪ್ರಾಯವೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಿಂಷಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊನ್ನೆಮಂಡು ಇವೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಾಪರಿ ಪಂಪುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಿಗಾಗಿ ದರವನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಪಡಿಸಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ದರವನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ನೀವು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು money crop ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ದುಬಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ. Money crop ಗೂ food crop ಗೂ ಭೇದ ಬಹಳ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಬಾಳೆಯ ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ಬೆಳೆನು food crop ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಶರೀರಕ್ಕೆ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ್ದೇನು ಅದು? ಅದನ್ನು money crop ಎಂದು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ money crop ಗಳಿಗೂ food crop ಗಳಿಗೂ distinction ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ food crop ಗೆ 9 ಕಾನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ money crop ಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ 1 ಅಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಅಮೇಲೆ ರೋಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಾ. ಆದರೆ, ಏಕೋ ನಾವು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅದರಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಅಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅದು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಯಾರೂ ತಪ್ಪುಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದು ಸಲಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಿರುವ ದಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಾಪ ಲೈನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಭಾರಿ ಭಾರಿಗೂ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ತುಮಕೂರು-ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದ ರೈನನ್ನು ಮನಾಪ ಲೈನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಈಗಲೂ ತಮಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ-ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರೈನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಇತರ ಜನರ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವರಮಾನ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು workshop ನ್ನೂ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ, ಅಲ್ಲದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತಮಗೆ ಬಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವುದು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.)

ದಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬಡಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾರ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನೂ ದರೂ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತೂ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಲಹೆ ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಅನೇಕ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನಾದರೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗ ಘಟನೆಯ ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಹಿಂದಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೊಂದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವೆಂದು ಡಾ|| ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್‌ರವರೂ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವಾದ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಿಂದಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಇಡೀ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಇದೇ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಹಿಂದಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಭಾಷಣ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಾನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ, ಈ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲವು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೂ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

4-30 P.M.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narsipur).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to place before this Hon'ble House what I consider as most important in connection with the Budget Estimates for 1954-55. Having heard the speeches of some gentlemen, I am prompted to explain what is meant by a Budget in one sentence. The Budget is divided into two parts. One is the Revenue Budget and the other is the Capital Budget. Providing funds for major irrigation projects come under the Capital Budget. What is before us today is also a Capital Budget. But what I want to impress is that this deficit is not in the Capital Budget but it is in the Revenue Budget. The Revenue Budget is stated to have a deficit of 3.09 crores as it is before us. Normally, the Revenue Budget should balance. We collect taxes just to run the administration. And with the sources we have, we must have been able to meet it. There

can never be a deficit in a Revenue Budget; in Capital Budget, you borrow and spend, and what you borrow for the purpose of spending on capital works, you provide in the Capital Budget, appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt and interest being however brought under the Revenue Budget. Therefore to say we have undertaken big schemes and therefore you pay more taxes, I do not think, is correct.

I will now get into the problem. The Revenue Budget of the year 1954-55 as presented by the Finance Minister, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, shows that in the course of the year we will have 21.25 crores revenue and Rs. 24.304 expenditure, resulting in a net revenue deficit of 3.09 crores. Prior to 1951-52, the system of accounting of the financial accounts of the State was different. The gross receipts of the industries and supplies and the gross expenditure of industries and supplies were not booked under the Revenue Account. What we used to take, or rather what the then Government used to take was the net receipts from the industrial concerns as receipts. So, you had a correct picture of how the working of these industrial concerns would result in the course of a year.

Well, Sir, as it is, we have accepted this system and it has become necessary because the Accountant-General wants us to keep the accounts of the State in accordance with the way in which Part A States keep their accounts and, therefore, the accounts are in the form as now laid down before us. Therefore, I would like to impress that the gross receipts and the gross expenditure of industries and supplies represent nothing. They represent simply the realisations of the industries and supplies and the expenditure side simply shows the expenses incurred by the industries and supplies. Therefore, they do not give us any idea of what the profit would be from the industries and supplies. (Interruption). For trading account, it is not merely the cash extract that is necessary but it is the opening stock that is necessary and, therefore, if you deduct like that, it is highly erroneous and you do not

know accountancy. What we want is trading account. Unfortunately, the trading account of Industrial concerns is not presented to us, and I tried my level best all these four days to find how I can get at the figures. I have based my calculations on figures available with me for 1951-52, as shown in annexure No. 5 to the memorandum wherein the results of industrial concerns with turnover are printed, a copy of which with annexure No. 5 I have brought here just to show it to you, if challenged by you. Now, Sir, for the last 3 years, this annexure is not printed in the Budget and, therefore, we are not in a position to know how the industrial concerns would react in the course of the year. Now, coming back, I said the amount shown as the gross receipts of the industries and supplies and the amount shown as the expenditure of industries and supplies cannot be clubbed for the purpose of argument in this House. Therefore, the revenue of the State excluding that of industries and supplies would amount to 14.68 crores and the deficit would be 17.91 crores. So, I want to impress here one other thing. This sum of 14.68 crores is inclusive of 389 lakhs of grant received from the Government of India to balance the revenue gap, *plus* 27.98 lakhs that is expected by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of Grow More Food Campaign. These two things are included in 14.68 crores. So 14.68 is not entirely our revenue. This includes grants received from the Government of India. Now, Sir, from a study of the Budget we can see one other thing and that is, the Depreciation Fund of various industrial concerns have been operated upon to the extent of 55.93 lakhs. It is said that these depreciation fund of the industrial concerns have been depleted to the extent of 55.93 lakhs for the purpose of renewals and additions. But the definition of Depreciation Reserves as given by the Accountant-General in his Book 'The Appropriation Account of 1950-51', is as follows:

"The depreciation on fixed assets is taken to Depreciation reserve on the liability side. The rates of

depreciation are fixed on the assumption that all ordinary maintenance and repair charges will, as a rule, be debited to the profit and loss account."

Hence, renewals and repairs of the industries and supplies, that is, industrial concerns, should normally be a charge on the profit and loss account. Now, what has happened is that 55.93 lakhs have been drawn from the Depreciation Reserve of the industrial concerns and earmarked for repairs and renewals. My point is that that amount should not have been drawn from the Depreciation Reserve and it should have been met from the Consolidated Fund of the State, that is, the General Revenues of the State.

Now, Sir, in addition to that, another thing has happened. As I said, I have not been in a position to know exactly how much will be the profit of the industrial concerns. For the purposes of calculation, I have assumed from the Budget Speech of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister that industrial concerns may result in a net profit of about Rs. 40 lakhs for the year 1952-53; if all these three things are taken together, your revenue of the State would remain at Rs. 14.52 crores and the expenditure would be 18.89 crores.

I have said that the expenditure would be 18.89 crores because I have taken on the expenditure side the interest charges under industrial concerns to the tune of 98.59 lakhs. Sri T. Mariappa remarked while the Leader of the Opposition was speaking that there was a reduction of 98.54 lakhs. It is true. But where is it found? It is found under (f) Industries. That sum of Rs. 98.54 lakhs is chargeable to various industrial concerns as interest. They are Government industrial concerns. Whether the industries work profitably or not, the interest charge has to be borne by the Government and they pay out of the revenue. I have taken that expenditure as a commitment on the part of the Government to meet the interest charges on all its borrowing. And therefore the expenditure would remain at 18.89 crores for a corresponding revenue of 14.52 crores resulting in a deficit of 4.37 crores,

(Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

Well, Sir, now our revenue is 14.52 crores. How is this money being spent? That is the next question. I submit to this House, Sir, that the State has a permanent establishment involving an expenditure of 8.56 crores; a debt service of 2.51 crores; appropriations towards avoidance of debt or reduction of debt—.62 crores; pensions—.61 crores. All these things are permanent commitments in any Government and these four items total to 12.32 crores. My Hon'ble friends may imagine how much money is left over out of these 14.52 crores after deducting these permanent commitments. You will have not more than 2 crores for development works. Further allotments for development works, you have simply shown them under capital works, totally outside the revenue account. This is what is done. Under I.N.E.D. you have reduced the grant given under the revenue account last year and the allotment during 1954-55 has been considerably reduced. Why? Because you want simply to put it under the capital account and try to say that the deficit is reduced and incur that expenditure out of the borrowed capital. That has been the case.

Now, Sir, it would be interesting to know how these debt services stand compared to similar services in other States. I just now said that the Establishment would take away 59 per cent of the total revenue of the State and Debt services take away 17.3 per cent of the revenue of the State. Appropriation towards debt takes away 4.3 per cent and pensions 4.3 per cent. In all 94.9 per cent of the revenue is thus taken away towards these charges which are of a permanent nature which we have to use carefully. Now, Sir, so far as the debt service is concerned, the position in other States is as follows: Bihar—0.75 per cent of its revenue; Bombay 3.3 per cent; Punjab 0.61 per cent; West Bengal 1.4 per cent; Mysore 5.94 per cent. What a large percentage have we to meet towards debt service!

Next, Sir, it would be necessary to see whether the existing sources of

revenue have been managed properly or whether loss has occurred or whether revenue has dropped. I dare say that the revenue in almost all the heads have considerably dropped. I will just give an instance. If the Hon'ble Members will excuse me, I will illustrate what I have said. Under Forest—in 1946-47 according to actuals the revenue was 95.27 lakhs; according to 1952-53 (actuals) just now given, it is 52.4 lakhs. There is a drop of 40 lakhs in the course of 5 years or 6 years. Secondly, Excise—the revenue was Rs. 187.15 lakhs in 1946-47; and as per 1952-53 actuals, the revenue is 180 lakhs. You have prohibition, but with all that, excise revenue is highest of all the periods when prohibition was not in existence in Mysore State. In 1953-54, it was estimated at Rs. 160.25 lakhs and in 1954-55 at 153.67 lakhs.

Now, Betting Tax—it is an important tax with which I am very familiar, because of the discussion I had last time. From the betting tax till the year 1951-52, the Government realised a revenue of 20 lakhs and now in the year 1954-55, they expect 16 lakhs only. The rate of betting tax has been enhanced, but the revenue has gone down.

Next coming to Land Revenue—I will put it to you that the Land Revenue Department has not been properly managed because in the year 1931-32, the land revenue collection was 86.27 per cent and in the year 1946-47, when the Congress just came into power, the percentage was 92.90. In 1954-55, it is estimated to result in 56.2 per cent while the overall expenditure of the Government has increased. I will show you how the overall establishment expenditure of the Government has increased. Well, Sir, I will just read a comparative statement of the expenditure on the permanent establishment of the Government of Mysore. In the year 1951-52, the establishment charges of the State was Rs. 618.75 lakhs or 6.18 crores; in 1952-53, 7.35 crores; in 1953-54, 8.63 crores; and now in 1954-55 it is estimated at 8.56 crores. What a raising curve! The establishment charge has increased by 2.38 crores

in a period of three years and instead of reducing the establishment charge, why do you want to tax people further?

I will now come to Debt Service. The interest charge in 1951-52 was 67.63 lakhs; in 1952-53 it was 63.79; and now it is 216.11 lakhs; and under debt redemptions we are paying 62 lakhs in 1954-55.

Under Pensions, in 1951-52 it was 44.95 lakhs and in 1954-55 it is 61.76 lakhs.

Why I have given these figures is to show that we are gradually losing the revenue and increasing our expenditure. We are not devoting as much attention as is necessary to see that the loopholes are plugged; nor has the Government applied its mind to investigate into the causes of such drops in revenue.

Now the other important thing is the Gold Duty. The Leader of the Opposition and my Leader has already spoken about it. But some other Hon'ble Members challenged him with regard to certain facts. I have just made up my mind to place it before the House.

Prior to 1940, there was only one type of tax and that was Royalty. In the year 1940 the revenue of the State of Mysore by way of Royalty was 26.36 lakhs. Then the Gold Duty Act was introduced. The Gold Duty Act specifically stated:

“There shall be paid by the owner of every gold works on all gold which is produced therein and which is issued out of the premises of such works on and after the 22nd day of March 1940, a duty at the rate mentioned in sub-section (2) and at the prescribed place.

(2) The duty of every ounce of gold shall be three-fourths of the amount by which its sale price exceeds one hundred rupees.”

Sri T. Mariappa was heard to ask, ‘is the gold price now Rs. 100?’

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I did not say that. ‘What is the rate?’ I said.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I will give you details about it. So, the Gold Duty Act was this. If the Company sells the gold at more than hundred rupees an ounce, then out of the

sale amount that is realised by the company in excess of Rs. 100, three-fourths of the amount must come to the coffers of the Government. That was the Act. How did it result? In the year 1943-44 the revenue was 2.05 crores. By 1945, the Company, being managed by very clever people, agitated and then came the amendment of 1945, as a result of which the Company obtained a relief in gold duty by 50 per cent subject to the condition that the Company worked the poor quality ore. So, the concession was to work poor quality of ore. The result of this is, in 1946-47 the revenue fell to 1.47 crores. The revenue that stood at 2.05 crores in 1943-44, after the introduction of this amendment, fell to 1.47 crores. Then what happened? All of a sudden the Repeal of the Gold Duty Act, 1949 came, a repeal which was suicidal. If there is power for this, House to impeach those people who were responsible for this repeal, then this is the time to raise that issue. I will tell you how it resulted. In the year 1950-51, the revenue dropped to 56.96 lakhs. Then came the crash. What did the repeal substitute? After the repeal, the agreement said: our royalty shall remain, and so far as the duty is concerned, instead of the duty let us share the surplus profits between us. That was the agreement. But, the Government should have known that the Company was being managed by very clever people who are here for the last so many years and who have exploited us enough. With all that, the State agreed and in the first year of this agreement, the State got towards its share 24.93 lakhs. The next year, i. e., 1952-53, the accounts of the State show that the contribution towards our share of surplus profit was 24,000 rupees only. So, the Hon'ble Members can see how harmful that repeal has been to the State of Mysore. And in the subsequent year, that is 1953-54, we have not been fortunate to get even those Rs. 24,000. The only thing shown in the budget is ‘zero’. So, from the year 1950-51 to 1954-55, we have managed to lose our share of profits as

(Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

contribution. The estimate for 1954-55 has shown our revenue at 25 lakhs only. Those 25 lakhs you will get from royalty.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—That we have to get in any case.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Well, Sir, this royalty, whether there was agreement or not, would always come to us. In addition to that royalty, we used to get the revenue from Gold Duty. If only we had retained the Gold Duty Act, if our administration were wise, we would not have lost these two crores of rupees and the Government of to-day would not have brought these various measures of taxation which involve the 90 lakhs of the people of Mysore. Therefore, I appeal that this question of regaining lost revenue should be gone into. We must see how it happened. We must see as to what are the things that have contributed to this loss. Before accepting any reasons given, the accounts of the Company should be audited properly. Men of experience should be put in the Board and we must take our share. There is no question of honesty so far as the companies are concerned. They adopt all sorts of methods to inflate the expenditure thus reducing the surplus profits and they see that we get very little.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—So, it is not the repeal; it is want of supervision and check.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—For the convenience of the Hon'ble Member, Sri Bheemappa Naik, may I read once again what I said? Prior to repeal, the revenue of the State from this concern was 2.05 crores. After the repeal it came down to 56.96 lakhs. Now it is a mere 25 lakhs royalty. So, Sir, the fall in revenue, such a very heavy fall, we have allowed to occur. And still why should we search for sources of fresh taxation? You can still tighten, you can still have a firmer grip on all these things and see that our revenues are improved and the expenditure reduced.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—From all these remarks, you will have to

admit that we are moving in the right direction so far as Gold Duty is concerned.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In fact I thank you very much for having stated the position on this question. The appointment of a Committee alone will not solve things. You must go deeper still. It is not the advisory nature but the actual attempts—that is to be seen; it is not a question of what to do but how it should happen.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I May straightaway tell the House that,—I don't suppose there is any difference between this party and your party on this question,—we are all of one mind and there is no need to blame each other on this point. If it lay solely in the jurisdiction of Mysore Government, by this time we would have taken all the steps that are necessary. According to the Constitution, mining has been put more or less on Concurrent List. Therefore, whatever we have to do, we have to do with the consent of the Government of India. Before the criticisms that are made by my friend so effectively are absorbed by this House, I want to state that I have been speaking to Delhi over the trunk telephone almost everyday and we have not yet obtained the approval for the measures we have proposed. We are moving the Central Government in this direction. I do not know how many trunk calls I have taken to speak to the Ministers at Delhi. The Government of India have not yet given us what is called the 'line-clear.'

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—We will join with you to press it. That is the object.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I am very glad. I will send a copy of your speech to the concerned Minister.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I was just coming to the question of loss of revenue. At the same time, you have also saved something out of certain allotments. The Hon'ble Members will be interested to know which those Departments are. They are Medical, Education and Public Health. In the case of these Departments, the Budget Memorandum shows that there has been a saving in 1952-53, and in 1953-54 also,

Why I state this is : these Departments should work properly ; we should see that all that we vote for should be properly spent and in these Departments, greater vigilance should be called for. There can never be any saving so far as public utility departments are concerned. These Departments List for the good of the common man and if your accounts show that there is saving, that means that these departments did not work properly. It means that you did not establish the number of schools you promised, and that you did not open the number of health centres as promised.

So far, I have dealt on the question of loss in revenue and the savings. Hereafter, you should see that all these Departments work efficiently and that action is taken to improve our revenue system and see that we get what we have to get normally.

The other important problem that I wanted to stress is the collection of interest. Here in the statement of assets and liabilities, you can get at the deposits and advances—loans and advances by State Governments. These two items totalled together work out to nearly Rs. 8 crores : 8 crores of money is outstanding ; it is due to Government with interest. You must collect interest. What is the interest that you are getting? In 1946-47, the Government received towards interest a sum of Rs. 59.83 lakhs. This interest includes the interest earned by the investments of Government. Apart from Rs. 8 crores, there are other investments also. In the year 1946-47, we held a permanent investment of Rs. 27.38 crores.

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To-day in 1954-55, we are having an investment of Rs. 14.69 crores only. We had held 27.38 crores as investment outside and we will be holding in 1954-55 only 14.69 crores only. I will come to the subject later as to what happened to this money. Well, Sir, with the investments as it stands, advances are made by the State Government to municipalities and district

boards, towards individuals, landholders and others, advances for the purchase of manure, seed and other things,—advances not bearing interest. Even with regard to advances which bear interest, what is the interest that the Government expect to realise for all these advances ? Well, Sir, in 1946-47, the interest that the Government expected was 59.83 lakhs ; in 1954-55, the amount of advances by the State having increased, the interest revenue has come down to 35.71 lakhs. I want to know why we should sleep over these issues ? You have advanced a lot of money ; you have advanced it by borrowing ; you do not collect the interest regularly and make us pay out of the revenue and then come to us and say there is deficit and therefore there is additional taxation. I want to say that additional taxation is unnecessary so long as the Government is properly administered. Sir, I told you just now that the loans advanced by the State Government have increased. The loans advanced as they stood on 1946-47 were 50.54 lakhs and in 1954-55, the figure stands at 4.97 crores. That is, nearly 5 crores of rupees are outstanding.

Now, Sir, I have so far dealt with Debt Services (Interest.)

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—We may continue to-morrow.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How long will the member take ?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I want to speak so that the House may have a picture of the finance. If you are pleased to give me time, well and good.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for the day and meet to-morrow at 12 NOON.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Five of the Clock to meet again at Twelve of the Clock on Thursday, the 11th March 1954.
